

County Clerk 6114

The Manchester Journal.

NUMBER 6

MANCHESTER, VERMONT, MAY 25, 1916

VOLUME LVI

WHY GERMANY CRIES FOR PEACE

The single fact in the world situation of to-day is that Germany is crying for peace. For the first time the subterfuge of using neutral or apparently neutral organs and citizens to express German desires for peace has been laid aside. It is from Berlin that the cry for an end of fighting comes most insistently and persistently, and this appeal finds no echo in the press or among the public men of the nations that are fighting Germany.

It is worth remembering, too, that the terms that Germany now suggests are incommensurate with her actual military posture at the present hour, so far as this is disclosed by the map, and, what is most vital, amount to a renunciation of the precise purposes that were in the German mind when the war began.

In sum, after two years of war, Germany, by her peace proposals, seems to lay aside the hope of breaking that iron ring which her enemies, to use the German view, had drawn about her before the war. The ring is not broken; rather it has been forged by the terrible struggle, and what was a loose entente is now a close alliance. The political situation remains as it was in 1914, but the military situation has worsened immeasurably, because a Europe approximately as well armed as Germany, possessing absolute control of the sea, now maintains more men on the firing line than Germany has or ever can hope to have, even with the aid of her allies.

Now, at the bottom of this whole great war, so far as the Germans are concerned, there has lain the conviction that a strong, brave, efficient Germany was, by reason of ancient agreements and outworn parchments of international law, excluded from a fair share in the territories and prosperity of the world, and that those nations who enjoyed the German rights were no longer strong enough to maintain them. The Germans saw a decadent France, a slothful, lazy, doomed Britain and a Russia potentially a giant but not yet come to the full power of its manhood.

Accordingly the whole tribe of German professors, publicists, military leaders, who have flourished since Bismarck went into retirement, have preached that the present belonged to Germany and that her strength and her efficiency entitled her morally and would permit her physically to take her rightful position in the world, now filled by inferiors. They have also insisted that if the present opportunity were permitted to pass the future would see the balance turned against her fatally and permanently. The numbers of the Slavs, the ambitions of the Italians, the growth of British overseas dominions, the organization of French colonies, all would combine to create forces that Germany could not overcome and would leave the German race hemmed in between enemies in a narrow European domain and commercially limited by the tariff frontiers of other great colonial empires.

In the years before the war Germany saw France take Tunis, Madagascar, expand her West African colonies into a great empire, round it out with Morocco, consolidate in Indo-China a colony larger than Germany. She saw Great Britain take the South African republic, fortify her position in Egypt, develop her South African territory; she saw the British domains in Australia and in America growing apace in wealth and population. She beheld Russia expanding in Asia and transforming the wastes of Siberia into a second American Far West. She witnessed Japan more and more openly assuming the supremacy in the Far East. She saw Italy take Tripoli, seat herself on both sides of the Mediterranean and in the Greek Isles seize a post at the gate of Smyrna to await a splendid reversion of Turkish estates. Even the United States, growing with the years, was becoming too powerful to be challenged over the Monroe doctrine, and South America was closed to a German future.

To balance all this mighty expansion Germany could point only to a few pieces of African soil, widely separated, walled in by British and French colonies and utterly at the mercy of the British fleet, as the war was to prove absolutely. This was the harvest of the present, this was the prospect for the future, of a nation of 70,000,000 of people, with an industrial organization which surpassed anything the world had ever seen, not merely in actual efficiency but in the intelligence with which it cared for the workers. A nation bursting into new life, new progress industrially, new triumphs commercially, looked out upon a future restrained beyond

any measure that the German mind could endure.

Take, now, the peace terms Germany offers! It will be seen at once that they will not bring about a situation greatly improving German prospects before the war. France, Great Britain and Russia are to keep all that they had before, save in the case of Poland. By way of restoring the balance, Poland is to be erected into a free state. But this means that 5,000,000 Poles will be subtracted from Austria to balance 10,000,000 taken from Russia, and the 4,000,000 Poles in Eastern Germany, who will not be liberated, will look to Russia for aid to complete the restoration of Poland, as Sardina looked to France.

In the Balkans it is possible that the Allies might abandon Serbia, just as it is possible that they might abandon Belgium, but it is unthinkable. Suppose they did. Serbia would become a vassal to Austria, but Bulgaria would be expanded, and when Russia did a similar service to Bulgaria a generation ago Bulgarian statesmen promptly turned their backs on Petrograd. If Bulgaria broke with Germany the keystone of the whole Bagdad-Berlin arch would crumble.

Turkey, too, at the end of the war will resume her freedom. She will need money, and only in Paris and London can she get money. If Russia will renounce the dream of Byzantium then Turkey can afford to make terms with the sea powers as opposed to the Central Powers. Turkey was yesterday the ally of Britain. Britain the protector of Turkey, and the change of alignment in Europe may restore the situation of the Beaconsfield era. But this would destroy all hope of a German empire in Asia Minor.

The day that peace came the battle of intrigue would be resumed at Sofia, at Constantinople. The battle between the Slav and the Magyars and Germans in Austria would be resumed. The rivalry between the Italian and the Austrian in the Adriatic would begin. Would such an estate, dependent upon the will or whim of other races, counterbalance in the German mind the French colonies in North Africa or Asia, the British possessions the world over, the Russian dominion in Asia? Certainly not. Would Germany have materially improved her position in the face of the world as a result of her great and, from a military point of view, magnificent effort? Patently not.

These are the reasons why it must be plain to all observers that Germany, on her own statement of conditions, has lost the war. But she has not lost the desire for her place in the sun, and she has not lost confidence in that tremendous military machine which almost brought her victory in September, 1914. She stands in precisely the position that Louis XIV stood after his first encounter with the coalition of Europe in which his armies had overrun the Low Countries and Southern Germany but had missed supreme success because of the fact that Europe had risen against him.

Louis XIV made peace; he made peace on terms quite as reasonable as those of Germany to-day. But a few years later he resumed his effort, and it was not until the Peace of Utrecht, almost at the end of his life, that he gave over the effort to assert the supremacy of France in Europe. If the terms of peace that Germany now offers mean anything they mean that Germany, recognizing that she has lost this war, seeks to close out a bad investment before her military power is shaken or her army has lost its reputation for something like invincibility. After Waterloo there was no Napoleonic legend in France for a generation, but before Waterloo the defeats of the Empire were insignificant when compared to the victories, and France was willing to try once more.

Europe, Paris, London and Petrograd believe that peace now would be but a truce. They accept as true what the Germans have been asserting for a generation, namely, that the German people are determined to upset the balance in world affairs, which they believe is inequitable to them. They believe that the German army's really wonderful successes in the field, despite the fact that these have not quite availed to bring a decisive termination to the conflict and impose German will on Europe, will enable German statesmen to enlist the German people in a new crusade once the propitious moment arrives.

There is no difference between the French, British, Russian and German points of view as to the present war. Germany has lost it. She confesses she has lost it by offering peace on such terms as giving her nothing real to show for her tremendous sacrifices. But the purpose of the Allies is to persist until the legend of German invin-

cibility, like the Napoleonic legend, is so completely shattered that the peril for the future of a German resumption of the assault upon the world organization that exists, will be abolished.

Germany is not beaten in any sense that Napoleon was beaten at Waterloo or France at Sedan. Any such interpretation of the German offers of peace is moonshine. Germany can go on, if she has to. But there is no longer any prospect of winning anything commensurate with the effort, and there is very real danger that defeat or exhaustion in the future may destroy the credit of the army and of those leaders who would make Germany greater with the mass of the people. Germany is willing to pay, in sacrifice of a portion of what she has seized, for the chance to keep her future intact and prepare for "The Day," which has been postponed but not foregone.

This is why peace proposals fall upon deaf ears in Allied capitals. This is why those who are most eager to see real peace are most suspicious of any peace made now at the request of the nation which on every front stands on foreign soil and so far is able to bring forward fresh troops without evident difficulty whenever a new effort is to be made. The mood of the Allies now was the mood of Europe in 1814, in 1915 of the North in 1864. This mood entirely escapes our naive mediators, who think nothing of importance except to terminate the slaughter of to-day and are careless whether such termination would be an end or a postponement.

Germany has lost the present war. She is shouting the fact from the housetops. She is ready for peace on terms that give her next to nothing for her great sacrifices. But why? Because she desires to preserve the possibility of a resumption of her attack subsequently, when her diplomacy shall have separated the nations which, united, have balked her. She desires to preserve the glory of her army and to be able to enlist her people by asserting that what was almost accomplished in 1914 can be accomplished, say, in 1924.

The men who are fighting the Germans are just as anxious to get themselves out of the trenches as men can be; but they are a little more anxious to keep their own boys out of these trenches a few years hence. Therefore they are willing to go on. Germany has lost a war, but her enemies have only in part won a war; they have blocked, not convinced Germany. They are fighting now to establish the fact that a German attack upon European civilization can never succeed, and that the cost of it is beyond all conceivable profit. This, and not peace terms, is important; this, and not peace terms, is the thing that prolongs the war and will prolong it until the Allied purpose is realized or Allied strength fails.

It is of the utmost importance that Americans should not permit themselves to be taken in by the present German campaign for peace or by their own horror of slaughter. If we are to have a durable peace after all this struggle and sacrifice it can only come when Germany renounces her determination to upset the balance in the world. She has not renounced. Peace now means a new war at no distant date, because the Germans still believe, and they have every reason to believe, that what they have almost accomplished this time they will accomplish next time.

This spells a continuation of armaments, a prolongation of that situation which before the war had become only an armed truce. It means that the Eastern Question will be embroiled in the treaty of peace and the problem of Alsace-Lorraine perpetuated. It means that we shall have Europe still divided into alliances. It means all this because the real issue of the war has not been settled. It has been proven that Germany cannot destroy European civilization and the settlements of European congresses on the battlefield this time. But no German has the smallest reason for doubting that he can do it in the future, if his diplomacy makes the work of his army one whit less impossible.

If Napoleon had made peace before Leipzig it is probable that the Napoleonic peril to Europe would have endured for another decade. His ambition and his self-confidence blinded his judgment. The Germans are seeking to profit by his mistakes. It was only at Chaumont that the Allies at last grasped the real Napoleonic problem and determined to abolish it. The peace of the world depends upon the final destruction of the German idea of world power built on the ruins of other nations. Germany seeks peace now to preserve the idea; she recoils, to leap forward later. The day will come when there will be no one in Germany who holds this idea,

MEMORIAL DAY EXERCISES AT MANCHESTER, 1915

Program
Skinner Post No. 24, G. A. R., Lieut. J. C. Blackmer Camp, No. 60, S. of V., and school children, together with the Manchester Band will meet in front of Court House at 9 a. m., and the procession will form in the following order.
V. R. Gleason, marshal.
Manchester Band.
School children.
Skinner Post No. 24, G. A. R.
Lieut. J. C. Blackmer Camp No. 60, S. of V.
March to cemetery where services will be held as follows:
Prayer.
Music.
S. of V. Memorial Service.
Reading of Abraham Lincoln's address at Gettysburg.
Music.
Benediction.
Dirge.
Decoration of graves.
The procession will form outside the cemetery and march to Court House. The procession will reform in front of the M. E. Church at Manchester Center and march to Center cemetery where Memorial services will be held and graves decorated. The procession will form and march to Baptist Church dining room for dinner.
At 1:30 the procession will form and march to Opera House for exercises. Speaker, Rev. W. J. Chapman.
Music.
Speaking by school children.

GREEN MOUNTAIN CLUB'S 6TH ANNUAL MEETING

Officers Elected. Campaign Planned to Raise \$2,550.

Brandon, May 19—The sixth annual meeting of the State organization of the Green Mountain Club was held today at the Brandon Inn with a good attendance. Amendments to the constitution abolishing the club council and placing its control in the hands of an executive committee of 15 were passed. The club decided to inaugurate a vigorous campaign to raise \$2,550 deemed necessary to place in repair and complete the Green Mountain Trail from Massachusetts to the Canadian border. The following officers were elected: President, Mortimer Proctor of Proctor; vice-presidents, J. L. Griswold of Bennington; M. E. Wheeler of Rutland; John M. Thomas of Middlebury; Guy W. Bailey of Essex Junction; Frank L. Greene of St. Albans; recording secretary, E. S. Marsh of Brandon; corresponding secretary, Dr. L. J. Paris of Burlington; treasurer, J. S. Dean of Burlington. In addition to the officers the members of the executive committee are: I. P. Taylor, Burlington; Redfield Proctor, Proctor; A. F. Jones, Burlington; W. E. Eddy, Brattleboro; George A. Matthews, Bennington; William M. Ross, Rutland; H. M. Swift, Manchester; Roderick M. Olzendam, Proctor; F. W. World, Morrisville, and H. H. Cooley, Stowe.

TOTAL PRIMARY VOTE MAY 16 WAS 13,137

The official returns of the first primary ever held in Vermont, that of May 16 for expressing a preference for president, have been tabulated by Secretary of State Guy W. Bailey as follows:

Republican ticket—Charles E. Hughes, 5480; Theodore Roosevelt, 1931; Samuel W. McCall, 181; Elihu Root, 180; Henry Ford, 34; John W. Weeks, 28.

Democratic ticket—Woodrow Wilson, 3711; Champ Clark, 23.

Progressive ticket—Theodore Roosevelt, 1418.

There were reported 151 scattering votes.

Total vote, 13,137.

The canvassing committee consists of a superior judge, designated by the chief justice of the supreme court, Judge Willard W. Miles; Chairman Stanley C. Wilson of the Republican state committee; Chairman James E. Kennedy of the Democratic state committee; Dr. H. Nelson Jackson of the Progressive state committee; Secretary of State Bailey.

Miss Adeline Waters, aged 82, was burned to death in a Bennington boarding house Saturday, her dress catching fire from a gas heater while she was alone. She was dead when found. She was the last lineal descendant of Peter Harwood, one of the original settlers of Bennington.

because the exhaustion of war will carry the message, even if no hostile soldier crosses the German frontier. It is for this time that those who really would serve the cause of peace must wait.—New York Tribune.

THE PERU TURNPIKE

M. J. Haggood of Peru Makes a Suggestion

In connection with the adjustment of the Peru turnpike matter now pending before the commissioners at Manchester Depot, the question has come up of the desirability of adjusting the matter so that the owners will deed a strip beside the roadside so that the splendid forest now growing along the roadside can be perpetually preserved—even if no more than five rods upon each side. This addition, in connection with the fine condition of the road bed, would add much to the charm and attraction of the drive. The ten rods addition to the forest part of it, about three miles, would require sixty acres and looking ahead, as we always should in every matter, this subject is worthy of candid consideration at least. This addition in connection with the magnificent scenic view which suddenly breaks upon the vision as the traveler reaches the summit of the route, and which world wide travelers have declared in the most important respects is unexcelled would give something of which the state could well feel proud.

STATE NEWS

Mr. and Mrs. John Galbraith have presented to the new Grace Methodist Church in St. Albans six brass collection plates.

Two more Burlington men, Donly C. Hawley and Hamilton S. Peck, have announced their candidacy for the office of senator from Chittenden county.

A \$40,000 real estate deal was put through recently when N. C. Stevens of Barton sold his big farm in Glover to Montreal parties.

Leon Williams of Bethel, has been fined \$29.50 for having two short trout in his possession. He was arrested Sunday in Rochester.

Harry A. Morrell of Gardiner, Me., has taken the position of night editor of the St. Johnsbury Daily Caledonian and has begun his duties.

A unanimous call has been extended by Rev. H. N. Hiles of Henderson, N. Y., to become pastor of the Universalist Church at Lyndonville, and it is expected he will assume his duties there June 1st.

A new Christian Endeavor Society has been organized in connection with the community church work in Glover.

P. C. Savoie, a Swanton boy, who has been stationed at Fort Slocum with the United States artillery for the last month, has been ordered to Colon, Panama.

Phillip Hall, a nine-year-old Westminster West lad, while running and jumping on his way from school, fell in such a way as to throw his left hip out of joint.

Since May 1st nearly \$65,000 worth of real estate has changed hands in Swanton, which includes 1,100 acres of land.

Mrs. William Culver of Montpelier, has a geranium with stalks five and six feet long. The plant has been in bloom all winter and now has 14 large clusters of blossoms.

Robert P. Adams, son of Mr. and Mrs. P. E. Adams of White River Junction, has been suffering from a cancerous growth in his left eye, which made necessary the removal of that member at the Massachusetts Eye and Ear Infirmary at Boston.

Robert Noyes Fairbanks of London, son of Rev. and Mrs. Henry Fairbanks of St. Johnsbury, was married April 15th in London to Miss Harmer of that city.

The Congregational and Methodist churches of Binghamville, will worship together for a year and Rev. C. S. Quimby, pastor of the Methodist Church, will serve the federated body.

About 50 laborers at mill No. 3 of the Eastern Talc Company at Rochester struck Monday for less hours and more pay. A settlement was reached and the men returned to work Tuesday.

A Greensboro fish warden was much discomfited when the demands to see the licenses of two women of that town who were fishing, and learned that women are not required to procure a license in order to fish.

An automobile owned by M. S. Ketchum of Brandon, was badly damaged a few nights ago in Rutland, when it slid on a newly oiled road and turned turtle. The six passengers in the car were not seriously hurt.

The Second Congregational Church of Greenfield, Mass., has extended a unanimous call to Rev. Arthur Peabody Pratt, D. D., of Bellows Falls, where has been 10 years.

Rev. I. P. Chase, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church of Albany, has been obliged to give up work for a time on account of ill health. Accompanied by Mrs. Chase, he has gone away for a rest.

Mrs. Diantha Gates, who died a few days ago at her home in Morrisville, would have been 99 years old had she lived until the 22nd of this month.

Damages of \$780 were awarded in Windham county court Saturday in the \$10,000 suit of Marion Howe, a Brookline child, against the Central Vermont Railway Co., the child's upper front teeth being knocked out and her jaw broken when an automobile in which she was riding was struck by a train. Physicians testified the girl would never have permanent front teeth.

Norwich University at Northfield has hit upon a plan of recognition for service to the university performed by its undergraduates, which is most unique and which promises to work to its great advantage. It is believed that this is the first institution in the United States of college grade to recognize in this way the fact that undergraduates may be of substantial service to the college in more ways than one, and also the first to recognize the fact that a great many undergraduates perform various acts of merit which redounds to the good name and reputation of the institution outside of the regular academic relations.

A BALLAD OF CHIVALRY

The hearse has passed, the mourners too, Elizabeth Ann is dead, She is lying in the graveyard now the final word is said, She has scrubbed and washed her final day and all her work is through, They mourn her most sincerely and her age was fifty-two.

She brought up seven children as a mother good and true, She tended them in sickness as a good wife ought to do, She began the day unrested and she went to bed half dead, "She is quite a model woman," her loving husband said.

She cleaned and swept and dusted, canned fruit and salted meat, For sixteen hours a day she proved a household drudge complete, She helped him when he butchered and she helped him when they hayed And she made the clothes and mended them and in the kitchen stayed.

Sometimes her burdens grieved him and worried him a while So then he told her not to mind, to meet life with a smile, And he carefully protected her—in his favor you will note, Though he let her work her heart out he never let her vote.

Her oldest son was drinking when the local option came; She did not have to bear the toil of registering her name, She did not bear the trouble, from her fire-side forced to roam, To cast a vote on license and thus break up her home.

She had to gather kindling, she had to bring in wood, She had to help pick apples and do everything she could, But the chivalry protected her, the men were proud to note, They kept one labor from her; she never had to vote.

She had an education; she had good common sense, She had capacity to live, affections most intense, She saw the loafers voting and she asked to have her say, They told her she was far too weak to share election day.

They have finished up Elizabeth Ann; from suffrage guarded well, A younger wife will take her place and in her household dwell; She's dead and gone to Heaven, at the age of fifty-two, Though they never let her ballot lest she have too much to do.

O. R. WASHBURN.

Elkton, Maryland.